Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. I. *MONDAY MORNING, August* 17, 1818. *No.* 14.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance; but if the whole is not paid within the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Josiah Lamborn, late of Patton township, deceased, will be exposed to public sale at the house of Evan Miles, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 25th day of August next, a valuable tract of

LAND,

containing about 450 acres, situate in Patton towhship, Centre county, adjoining lands of Charles Huston, esq. and others. There are on said farm a dwelling house and a good barn; a bearing apple and peach orchard, and a spring of never-failing water. Also, a very extensive

ORE BANK.

Any person wishing to purchase said farm may view the property by applying to the subscribers.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

John Lamborn, &
Ephraim Lamborn, } *Ex'rs.*

June 9, 1818. td.

Carding Machines.

RANKIN & STEEL,

INFORM their friends and the public, that their

MACHINES

are now in complete operation, for carding wool into rolls, at the old stand in Bellefonte. The price for carding will be eight cents per pound. Those who live at a distance may, by waiting a short time, take their wool home in rolls. The wool ought to be well washed, and picked clean of sticks and all hard substances. One pound of grease to ten pounds wool.

Rankin & Steel

Tender their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

May 30, 1818.

N. B. The carding must be paid for before the rolls are taken away, either in *cash or country produce.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Store Books, Notes, &c. of the late firm of John Keen and Joseph B. Shugert, are left in the hands of John Patton, Esq. of Ferguson township, for collection. All those indebted to the said firm will save costs by calling and settling up their accounts. The partnership having been dissolved, no longer indulgence will be given.

John Keen.

June 30, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A Farm and Tavern Stand,

Situated on Lycoming creek, 27 miles from Williamsport, 44 from Tioga Point, and 43 from Newtown; containing 200 acres; between 30 and 40 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a young bearing orchard; 15 acres in clover, timothy and herd grass. The buildings are a two story house 22 by 36 feet, hewed pine, well finished off; a log kitchen and wash house; a frame barn 30 by 40 finished in the best manner. The stand is one of the best on this road—the late improvement has reduced the crossings of the creek from 40 to 10.

The terms will be made easy, and possession given on or before the first of October next. Apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

John Graham.

June 1, 1818.

Northumberland & Bellefonte Mail Stage.

THIS Stage will in future leave the house of John Shriner, in the town of Northumberland, every Friday morning at 5 o'clock, breakfast at L. B. Stoughton's, Derrstown—arrive at Jacob Maize's in Mifflinsburg or Youngmanstown, in time for dinner; be at Henry Roush's about four o'clock, P. M. and arrive at W. T. Brown's Aaronsburg, at six, P. M.—Leave Aaronsburg at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning—get to Earlysburg in time for dinner, and arrive at John Rankin's, Bellefonte, at 4 o'clock, P. M.————Returning—it will leave John Rankin's, Bellefonte, every Monday morning at 5 o'clock—breakfast at Earlysburg—arrive at Aaronsburg in time for dinner, and be at Roush's by six o'clock, P. M.—Leave Roush's on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock—breakfast at Maize's, in Youngmanstown—be at Stoughton's in time to dine, and arrive at Northumberland at four o'clock, P. M.

Rates of Fare

OF THE
Northumberland & Bellefonte
MAIL STAGE.

FROM Northumberland to Lewisburg	-	$0	62½
" Lewisburg to Mifflinburg		0	62½
" Mifflinburg to H. Roush's			62½
" H Roush's to Aaronsburg		1	00
" Aaronsburg to Earlystown		1	00
" Earlystown to Bellefonte		0	62½
" Bellefonte to Northumberland	- - -	4	50

N. B. 14lbs. baggage allowed to each passenger, free. All above that weight to be accounted for.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

FOR SALE,

A valuable log dwelling house, with a frame kitchen, and an half acre of ground, situate in Martinsburgh, near Jersey-Shore, Lycoming county, adjoining Thomas Martin, William Quigley and others. The house and kitchen are new, with a good cellar under the house, all substantially built, and is a convenient residence for a mechanic or private family. The lot is under good cultivation, and containing a number of young apple trees.

Also, fifty acres of excellent wood land, situated about three-fourth's of a mile from the said house and lot. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to

JAMES WATSON,
Jersey-Shore.

W. BRINDLE, *Bellefonte*

May 14, 1818.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties

The subscriber respectfully offers himself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the ensuing general election in October next.

Respecting the good sense, and confiding in the integrity of his fellow citizens, he deems a personal solicitation of their votes unnecessary, and will, therefore, he believes, dispense with the customary practice of riding through the counties, for that purpose, as a useless undertaking. Should he, however, be honored with a majority of their suffrages, he will feel grateful for the preference, and will endeavor to justify it by a faithful and upright discharge of his duty.

Very respectfully
the public's humble servant,

John Hall, jr.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

I take the liberty of offering myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next General Election. Should you think me worthy of your support, unbiased by prejudice or interested motives, I will discharge the duties of the office with precision and impartiality

Your humble servant,

William Keatley.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield counties.

Fellow-citizens,

BEING encouraged by a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself, at the ensuing election, a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes, it shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your Humble Servant,

Stephen Davis.

Ferguson township,
April 18, 1818.

To the Electors of Centre & Clearfield Counties.

Fellow-Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence, you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

Your humble servant,

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, May 6.

To the qualified Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

FFLLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present Sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing General Election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of affection or favor, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know, that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the counties to solicit the votes of the citizens, individually, except some other candidate, who may hereafter set up, shall pursue this course; in which case, I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN MITCHEL.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Tavern House and Lot in Newbury, Lycoming county, sign of the

Spread Eagle,

Situated on the leading road from Williamsport to Bellefonte, and to the Painted Post. The house is two stories high, 46 by 26, with a convenient kitchen and sellar, and is well calculated for both

Store and Tavern.

There are also suitable stabling and sheds for horses.

Also, 67 Town Lots,

Adjoining the above, with a convenient dwelling house and barn thereon—a good well of water at the door, and a handsome orchard of apple trees, pear trees, &c. &c.

ALSO,

About eight acres of first rate meadow ground, adjoining said town.

Also, A Wood Lot,

With a few acres cleared thereon, near said town. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

John Murphy.

Newbury, May 18, 1818. t.f.

To the Electors of Centre and Clearfield counties.

Fellow Citizens,

BEING solicited by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for the

Sheriff's Office.

If you give me a majority of your votes, I promise to do my duty therein, to the best of my ability. It is the usual manner of electioneering for the above office, to apply personally, to the Elector. This in my opinion is insulting the Elector, as it would be imposing upon his feeliegs, if he did not wish to discover his real sentiments. I therefore believe I will not adopt it. I hope my not doing so, will not be considered as any disrespect to my fellow-citizens.

John Keen.

Millheim, July 15, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Miles and Joseph Miles, Ironmasters, trading under the firms of John and Joseph Miles, and Joseph Miles & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firms, are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Miles, who alone is authorized to settle the business of said firms, and who will conduct the business hereafter.

John Miles,
Joseph Miles.

Milesburg Works,
June 27, 1818. 3m-6t.

TO LET,

A two story log house, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, on Allegheny street.

Also,

A small frame building on the southeast corner of the Diamond, suitable for a mechanic. For terms apply to

W. Brindle.

June 15, 1818.

Jonathan Walker to the People

To the Editor of the Bellefonte Patriot.

To the People of the 4th District of Pennsylvania, consisting of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield.

Friends & Fellow Citizens,

THE tie which has bound us together, for upwards of twelve years, is broken; but the more intimate tie of affection can never be dissolved. I should be unworthy of that unlimited confidence which you, at all times, placed in me, if I did not feel towards you the most lively gratitude and the most rooted regard. When it is recollected that I have spent amongst you so long a period, in the very maturity of life, without even a distant murmur against my official conduct; when it is considered that, during that whole period, you were constantly engaged in contriving all the methods in *your* power to increase my means of comfortable subsistence, and lessen the pains of a most arduous circuit; when it is further known that, during the whole time of my labours amongst you, my failings were constantly paliated, my eccentricities cheerfully tolerated, and my very errors concealed or justified; it will not be deemed, by the citizens of my native state, an extraordinary thing that I should feel impelled to address you; to unbosom myself to you; and to express my ardent affections for you, and the deep regret I feel at parting with so many amiable and constant friends. At one time, I had nearly made up my mind, before this, to leave this district. You recollect it. It was some years ago, when the late Governor kindly offered to transfer me from this district, back to the bosom of my old friends at Northumberland. There, you all know, I had spent the very prime of life; and *there* my old friends, with an unanimity almost unparalleled, had urged my immediate removal. You know the result. Your urgent entreaties, for my stay amongst you, were equally pressing and earnest; and finally proved irresistible. On that occasion, on your engagement to persevere in your exertions to promote my temporal interest, I abandoned a new and equally honorable situation, where my labours would have been diminished nearly one third, and my expenses greatly lessened. I never did regret the step I took; though it was a great sacrifice of interest and ease. You were not in the least to blame: for though you were unsuccessful in your subsequent efforts to realize *your* objects and gratify my wishes, yet you honestly redeemed the pledge you had given me, and I remained happy in your warmest affections. You will, perhaps, say, under such circumstances, why do you now leave us? The answer is at hand. Though, perhaps, I am one of the youngest men now alive who took a part in the Revolution, yet I feel the irresistible advances of age; and, no doubt, the *earthen beds* of the *then* western wilderness, are now felt in every member of my body. My expenses and labour will be lessened more than one half, and the compensation will readily be increased. I speak from experience. If your united influence heretofore repeatedly failed in attaining this desired object, what prospect was there of future success? Besides, it was not in human nature to resist the united calls of ease and elevation. Wealth, you all know, I never sought. Indeed the effort would have been useless. The trash of this world never *can* be the possession of a man of my *peculiar turn*. Independence and comfort are all I ever sought for, or shall ever want. I know you will, with me, feel grateful to that great man, who now so ably directs the destinies of this country, that he has sought out the humble president of your district, and given him a comfortable though an highly responsible situation; where the sphere of his usefulness may be greatly enlarged, and his ease promoted.—I fly to the generous and enlightened sons of the west, with some of whose *fathers* I fought in the revolution, to redeem and preserve the very country which they inhabit, from the hostile tread and scalping knife of the savage. If I possess any fair pretensions to the attentions of these people, they will readily discover the just extent of my claims, and treat me with that generous affection and confidence that you have so uniformly extended towards me.—If I should be disappointed in those reasonable expectations, I shall never regret the step I have taken, as I feel a perfect confidence that that *unseen hand* which has cherished me in youth, protected me against the scalping knife of the Indian, and elevated me in society, far above my humble deserts, will still continue to follow me with every reasonable and necessary blessing. You now have my answer: I know you are satisfied.

The candour and confidence with which you always treated me, entitle you to a short sketch of the principles which always guided me in the discharge of my official duties amongst you. My first object was to obtain the entire approbation of that Almighty Being who rules the destinies of universal nature, and the consequent approbation of my own conscience. To attain this grand object, the best and most vigorous exertion of all my intellect, in constant reading, and deep reflection on what I read, was deemed essential. All these aids were considered as means to enable me to arrive at the great result. These, however, were held inefficient, without the divine assistance and the divine blessing on my personal labours. This aid, I trust, was always most fervently sought, in the manner and from the only source from which it could be expected to be obtained. I never considered the power which I possessed as mine, but as devolved on me by Providence, which I was bound by sacred obligations, to exercise in the true spirit of the laws and the constitution. I considered the people, under God, the legitimate source of all legal power; that it was for them alone that terrestrial laws were instituted; and that unless they were administered in their genuine spirit for their benefit, the whole apparatus of courts would be mere mockery and idle pageantry. My second maxim was, that in the administration of the laws, as Judge Blackstone says, "public satisfaction" should be given. It was never expected by me that this desirable object could be obtained by a mean submission to the whims, caprices and prejudices of the multitude, but by a steady exhibition of justice and display of truth to the intelligence and consciences of the mass of the community. The end must never, for a moment, be lost sight of, but the means must be constant and always conciliatory. A third maxim was deemed essential, that the empire of the laws should always be maintained. Passion, prejudice or whim, for a moment, might interrupt her sway; but it was always considered as the indispensible duty of the court, to restore her lost power in the very case in which she had, for a moment, been deposed. The maintenance of this maxim produced despair in the ephemeral fabrications of mischief, and ultimate and entire submission to the empire of the laws. To avoid all "appearances of evil," was another important maxim, in my notion, in the administration of the laws. For this reason it was my invariable practice to avoid all political associations and meetings of every kind and nature. This maxim is considered as important for a Judge, as a Minister of the Gospel. A party and electioneering Judge is the greatest curse that ever fell on a free people. "Public satisfaction" cannot be given, nor public confidence inspired: If he were as pure as the ermine of an apostle, his motives would be often suspected, his motions jealously watched, and his most virtuous intentions constantly thwarted. I pity such an unfortunate judge, and exclaim

"Quanta charybde laboras."

In addressing you, as jurors, it was my constant maxim to address your understanding alone, and never to expect the verdict, if the law appeared to entrench on the principle of justice, unless your judgments could be entirely satisfied. In this I rarely failed.—On the law, my observations were pointed and unequivocal; as this was the only method in which mistake could be corrected, I scorned the idea of shielding my own errors from correction by a dark ambiguous exposition of the law, or by sheltering myself behind your verdict, when the law was violated by my own fault. In the argument of motions for new trials, which, for the honor of the district, were very rare, it was my invariable maxim never to permit the least insinuation to be made against the integrity of your views, as jurors. The counsel were always, in such cases, informed that jurors were an essential, co-ordinate branch of the court, acting under the sanction of an oath, and the high obligations of citizens, and that incorrect motives should not be imputed to them on any occasion. It was my own constant habit to maintain your independence, as jurors, in never exhibiting, by countenance or speech, the slightest dissatisfaction with any verdict, until it came on for a hearing: when a new trial was ordered, if this arose from my own error, I confessed it publicly—if from yours, I attributed it to mistake and the universal fallibility of human nature. Your motives were never suffered to be impeached in the slightest manner, either by myself or others. The same course was uniformly pursued with respect to the acts of the legislature. The impolicy of the law, or the motives of the law-giver, were never suffered, for a moment, to be called in question. The counsel were informed that with the former the courts had nothing to do, and with the latter, the liberty, attempted to be taken, was indecorous, unwarrantable and unconstitutional. That courts were incompetent to decide on the motives of the supreme power, under the constitution; and that the Judge who would permit or countenance it ought to be driven from the bench. In the administration of the criminal law, my course was uniform. No person was ever, in any case, permitted to be punished, through passion, prejudice or mistake. It was always expected that guilt should be fully and satisfactorily established by legal proof. You were always told, as jurors, that the proof must advance in clearness and conclusiveness in exact proportion to the attrocity of the offence charged. The court were indeed the counsel of the prisoner: If the proof of guilt was clear and unquestionable, the facts were summed up, and the law stated, as applied to such facts, without the least insinuation of guilt on the part of the court, and the decision of both, as is the law of this land, left freely to your consideration. It is known to you all, that I never entrenched on your unquestionable rights on this subject; and that I never exhibited a tyrannous appetite for blood, or made an hypocritical appeal to the laws of Heaven to excite your passions, rouse your prejudices and entrap your judgments. If, on the other hand, any reasonable doubt remained, as to the guilt of the panel, on the exhibition of the testimony, it was my uniform practice to mention that doubt and the causes of it, and, if the matter struck you as it did me, to ask you for an acquittal. In this appeal to your humanity and understanding I was never unsuccessful. In all cases of convictions, the punishments were inflicted in a spirit of justice and uniformity under the law, tempered with mildness and mercy. Whether, from this plan of administering the criminal code, or from the progress of light and religion, or the combined efficacy of both, I will not pretend to say, there has arisen a great change in the frequency of crimes in your district. It is a fact, incontrovertible, that offences have greatly diminished in the district, within the last twelve years, though the population has considerably increased; that the crime of capital murder has not occurred, during my presidency; and that the crimes of biting and gouging have totally disappeared. The right of personal liberty was always considered by me as the most sacred in the catalogue of indefeasible rights: the preservation of it was always cherished with ardent zeal, and the wanton violation of it, associated with the horrors of the inquisition, punished with indignant severity. The will of the *people*, as expressed in the constitution, and the will of the *nation*, as expressed in the legislative code, in subordination to the law of the people in the constitution, was my sole guide in all adjudications on statute or constitutional law. Whenever the will of the supreme power in the state was clearly ascertained, a prompt and cheerful obedience was rendered to the will of the nation, however repugnant the law might be to my individual notions of justice or policy. It was my constant habit to maintain, amongst you, a pure, exemplary and christian deportment; not only from a conviction of the correctness of the course, but from a sense of duty and the importance of the consideration that the public officers should teach by example as well as precept. Though I was always aware of the difficulty of preserving my equipoise against the subtle insinuation of imperceptible party influence, in times of party fermentation and public excitement, yet I am not sensible that I ever carried a party feeling, or was influenced by a party motive: I know the weakness of human nature, and always dreaded the secret operations of my own passions. It was well known to me that in popular governments where the influence of the passions is almost irresistible, the fluctuations of party constant, and the contests for predominance violent, that it is almost impossible to form an entirely impartial opinion; to guard against the secret influences of internal operations and external circumstances; to fortify the mind against the assaults of prejudice, the imperceptible windings of passion, and the melancholy imperfections of human nature: These difficulties are greatly increased in party struggles for power; yet there is still safety: The sentinel, *conscience*, must be placed over the fortress of the laws, and the strength of the Most High called in: With such a defence, the upright Judge will maintain his stand, or, guiltless, sink with the ruins of the nation. Indeed, in extreme cases, when a Judge has no alternative left but the abandonment of conscience, or the obloquy of the world, he justly merits, as well the contempt of mankind, as the indignation of Heaven, who can hesitate which alternative to choose.

In the above sketch you will find a few of the maxims on which I endeavoured to act, and the means I tried to pursue, to obtain one end of courts, "public satisfaction." How far I have succeeded I, with humble confidence, leave to your decision. On one point I feel certain: My conscience bears testimony to the truth of the fact, that I neither felt a party impulse or sentiment on the bench, nor ever, intentionally, did injustice to any man.

But to return to the subject on which I set out. In this address I have no motive on earth but the gratification of my own feelings, in expressing the deep sense I entertain of your goodness towards me; in detailing some of the maxims of my judicial conduct; presenting an apology for my leaving you; and bespeaking your kind remembrance of me. Though we shall be separated as to place, we shall not, I trust, be separated in heart. I shall often call to mind the exhilarating scenes of the circuit, where the incessant labours of the court were constantly cheered by your smiles, and lightened by your approbation; where an enlightened, contented and happy people inspired their Judge with vigour and confidence in the developement of truth, and the application of its results. Through you, I return my sincere thanks to my brethren of the bench. I have never been insensible of the important services they have been constantly rendering me, as well as you. We have indeed been brethren. The most constant harmony has uniformly prevailed amongst us. They are my witnesses that I always treated them as brothers; that I always sought and profited by their opinions and advice; that I never arrogated to myself the sole powers of the court; but, on the contrary, constantly consulted them on every point, as my legal fellows and equals. But I should be wanting in one of my greatest virtues, if indeed I possess any, if I should not thus publicly profess my profound gratitude to them for that sincere respect, that uniform deference, and that kind and brotherly affection, which they always evinced to me. Though they and I are parted, yet we shall not be divided. They shall ever possess my best wishes and kindest remembrance.

To my friends and the people generally of Northumberland, Columbia, Union and Lycoming, through you, I return my warm and sincere thanks. I have neither forgotten their kind wishes towards me, nor their exertions to restore me again to the bosom of my old friends, nor their kind efforts to promote my ease and comfort, by a permanent resettlement amongst them. They well knew how congenial this arrangement was with the feelings of my heart, but imperious duty arrested the insinuations of inclination and attachment, and has now perpetuated a painful separation. But before I remove to the west, I shall revisit these kind and steady friends of my youth; recall, on the spot, the scenes of earthly life, and bid them all a most affectionate farewell.

Before I conclude this address, permit me to make a few remarks, intended particularly for the people of this district.—Mr. Charles Huston has been appointed my successor. He is known to be a man of plain manners, integrity, learning, sound understanding, deep legal research and natural eloquence. You have been most fortunate indeed! You cannot too highly prize or be too thankful for such an immense acquisition. You will be happy in my successor, and I most heartily rejoice at it, on your account. The affectionate manner in which you always treated me is calculated to inspire the most unqualified confidence. You will not disappoint the just expectations of the public. Give my successor your entire and undivided confidence. He is known to me to be highly worthy of it. It is a rare matter, in any district, to obtain a judge possessing such an assemblage of the very best qualities for the station. If, at any future period, you should be disposed to draw a parallel between your judge and his predecessor, I shall rejoice, on your account, to hear that the comparison shall always be in favor of my successor. It will make you more happy and will not injure your old friend.

To conclude this address, permit me to say, in the greatest sincerity, that I wish you all happiness in this world, and a greater than this world can give. I shall visit you once more before I remove to the west, and shake you all most cordially by the hand: and, then, with the most permanent and sincere affection I shall leave you to the holy keeping of that Infinite Being, without whose fiat even a "sparrow cannot fall to the ground," and trust, that I shall again meet you all in a better world, through our common Lord and Saviour.

I am obliged to send this address to the press without correction. You will pardon its errors and imperfections. I have spent a part of two days in writing it. I am so much engaged in preparing for my new situation, that I have not time, either to correct or copy it.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard, and kindest remembrance, I hasten to a conclusion, and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

JONATHAN H. WALKER.

Bedford, July 24, 1818.

Sea Serpent again and Brood.

Boston, July 25.—We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on Thursday, which says:

"The Great Serpent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make a great destruction among the bait. The fish exhibit the utmost terror at their approach; and as the serpents pass along, seizing and devouring their food, the fish spring above the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents rapidly pass and repass, devouring as they go. A Mr. Sargent, of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat, and he says the head and protuberance on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of capt. Beach. Capt. B. Webber, who saw the large Serpent, and the three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet."

THE PATRIOT.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

MONDAY, August 17.

The French frigate La Duchesse de Berri, commanded by the Chevalier de la Villchelie, has arrived at Annapolis.—She brings despatches for the French Ambassador.

The town of Boston has been remarkably healthy the present season. By an official statement, the whole number of deaths during the month of July, amounted to only 73. The population of the town is said to exceed 40,000.

Sunday Schools.—A communication in the last Raleigh Register signed J. C. Ross, speaks of the great advantages which have been derived from the establishment of a Sunday School at Poplar Tent in Mecklenburg county, especially among the black people, in giving them a knowledge of the scriptures, and recommends the example to be followed in other parts of the country.

The hon. John Q. Adams, scretary of state; the hon. J. Calhoun, secretary of war; and the hon. Wm. Wirt, attorney general, who returned from Baltimore on Saturday last, are the only members of the cabinet at this time in Washington.

Wash. City Gaz.

We learn that Governor Jennings and Judge Parks, of Indiana, Governor Cass of Michigan territory, and General M'Arthur, of this state, are appointed commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians, at St. Mary's, on the 10th day of September next, for the purpose of purchasing their lands in the state of Indiana, and altering, if practicable, some of the provisions of the treaty concluded by Governor Cass and General M'Arthur, at fort Meigs last fall It is expected that not less than *ten thousand* Indians will be present.

Ohio Watchman.

We learn by passengers in the schr. Sandusky, from Mobile, that the schr. Constitution, of New-York, from Havana, for Pensacola with near 100 slaves on board, had been taken possession of by troops from fort Barancas, and carried into Mobile. The C. supposed Barrancas to be in possession of the Spaniards. A schr. and a sloop with slaves from Havana for Pensacola had previously been captured by a U. S. vessel and also carried into Mobile.

N. Y. D. Adv.

Yesterday the mayor and corporation of this city visited the Washington 74, on which occasion her yards were handsomely manned, and a salute was fired. This elegant ship remains moored off the battery, and continues daily to excite the admiration of numerous visiters.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The captains of two armed corvettes laying in the North River, ready for sea, bound to Buenos Ayres, having been arrested, under a suspicion that they were about to violate the neutral regulations of the United States, were yesterday brought before judge Livingston, and, after a full examination, we understand, were fully acquitted of any illegal proceedings, and ordered to be set at liberty. *ibid.*

We published on Monday an account from Jacquemel, dated the 2d inst. stating that Christophe was marching with a large force against Port-au-Prince. Letters however, received in town yesterday from the latter place of the 6th inst. which do not allude to any such circumstances; nor do they speak of any hostile motions of the Haytian emperor.

Very Important News.

Charleston, July 25.—By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Eudora, capt. Hugh E. Vincent, in 6 days from Havanna, we are put in possession of the very interesting intelligence, that the FLORIDAS have been ceded by the Spanish government to the United States. This pleasing and highly important information was communicated to capt. Vincent, the evening before he sailed, by capt. Bonnell, of the schr. Mary Ann, of this port, who had just arrived at Havana, in 44 days passage from Cadiz. This news capt. B. requested capt. V. to report on his arrival in Charleston. It was also stated that our minister was on the eve of sailing when the cession took place.—We have not, as yet, been put in possession of the facts and circumstances relating to this very important measure; but from a personal acquaintace for several years, with both the above named gentlemen, and from a conviction of their intelligence and veracity, we are inclined to place the greatest confidence in the report. A letter, we understand, has been received from capt. Bonnell, by a gentleman of respectability in town, corroborative of the fact.

The article respecting an alledged transfer of the Spanish territory in Florida, says the National Intelligencer, is published in the Charleston papers with an apparent confidence in its veracity. As it will probably be widely circulated by other prints, we copy it into our paper only to remark that we do not believe it has any foundation in truth.

PHENOMENA IN 1817.

Translated for Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.

On the second of July, the mountain of Hausruck, in Upper Austria, disappeared and gave place to a lake. This mountain was of great elevation and gave its name to the country around.

On the 4th of the same month, the very opposite of this phenomenon occurred in Italy. An astonishing noise was heard in the territory of Ferentino; after which the waters of the lake of Porciano suddenly disappeared and left their ancient bed quite dry. Eastward, of this lake, at the foot of a neighboring mountain, they discovered an enormous chasm, produced by some violent commotions down which the waters had precipitated themselves into certain cubterranean caverns which now serve as their receptacle.

In the month of August, another displacement, owing without doubt to the subterraneous conflagration of a bed of coal or sulphurous matters, happened near Salsbourg, in Bavaria, on the border of the Salza. A space of ground, of the extent of about 16 acres, sunk down, and from the chasm left, flames continued to issue for four days afterwards, exhaling a strong sulphurous smell.

On the 11th of May preceding, the bailiwick of Rattenberg presented a spectacle still more frightful. A whole mountain tumbled down, and transformed into a desert a very fertile and well peopled valley. The cause to which this has been attributed was the enormous quantity of snow which fell in the Tyrol, in February, March and April, and which a sudden change of temperature, and abundant hot rains, had precipitately melted.

On the 5th of July, at 1 o'clock in the morning the waters of the sea suddenly withdrew from the port of Marseilles, and left it, for some moments quite dry; but soon after returned, and spread as far even as the city. The same phenomenon was observed, with still more remarkable characters, on the 27th of June, 1803; and occurred also in 1775, at the time of the famous earthquake of Lisbon.

The rind of the fruit called Pomegranate, boiled in milk, taken inwardly, was some years ago discovered to be an efficacious remedy in the cure of the Dysentary.—As, at this season of the year, this disease is prevalent, particularly among children, and as it often baffles the efforts of the Physician, you would perhaps save the lives of some, and contribute to relieve the anxious feelings of fond parents, by making this known. *Petersburg Repub.*

Milledgeville, July 1.

A gentleman who passed through the Creek nation since the general meeting of the Indians at fort Mitchell, on the 7th ult. informs us that the Agent has succeeded in making amicable arrangements with them, for the destruction of the Chehaw village. We also learn, that, during the council, the Indians agreed to abolish some of their savage customs and constitute others less barbarous. It is said the Indians conducted themselves with much propriety during the whole meeting.

The following proportions of sugar, salt, and salt-petre, constitute the famed Hambro-pickle, which has been found to preserve meat most effectually in hot as well as cold climates.

Six pounds of salt:
Eight ounces of brown sugar,
Six ounces of salt-petre.

Dissolve these by boiling them in 4 gallons of water. In this pickle when perfectly cold, keep any sort flesh meat sunk, and stopped close.

Fluid is particularly excellent for pork meat and both keep beef from becoming over salt, or hard and dry when dressed.

Dr. J. P. HOYT,

HAS lately commenced the practice of

Physic & Surgery,

in the township of Halfmoon, at the dwelling of J. B. Shugart, esq. where he will thankfully receive and assiduously attend to all calls in the line of his profession, hoping thereby to merit public patronage.

August 4, 1818.

Partnership Dissolved.

WHEREAS the subscriber and Peter A. Karthaus have been concerned in erecting a Furnace and making improvements at the mouth of the little Mushanon, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, in the county of Clearfield, and the subscriber considers it the interest of both that all partnership heretofore existing between them should be dissolved. The public are therefore to consider, that the partnership of

Karthaus & Geissenhainer

is dissolved and at an end, and that the subscriber will not be responsible for any contracts of the said Peter A. Karthaus hereafter.

F. W. Geissenhainer.

Karthaus, August 8, 1818.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 24th inst. at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, a certain parcel or tract of land, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Spring township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Meiss, the heirs of John Dunlop and others. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Cartwright.

Also,

A tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of David Love, the heirs of —— Reisle and others, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Mitchel.

Also,

The life estate in a certain undivided third part of a tract of Land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, situate in Boggs township, Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances adjoining lands of the heirs of Col. Samuel Miles and others, being the estate or part thereof which the wife of the defendant is entitled to, as her dowery, in that part of the estate that was of Robert Boggs, deceased, her former husband.—Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Ezekiel Zimmerman, by

Wm. Alexander,
Sheriff.

August 4, 1818.

Now in the Press,

AND will be ready for sale at the Printing Office of J. BARBOUR, by the August Court,

A VINDICATION
OF THE
Doctrines of the Reformation,
BEING A REPLY TO AN ATTACK
ON THE
Protestant Religion,
IN A LETTER FROM THE
REV. DR. GALLITZIN,
TO A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

BY THE REV. JOHN JOHNSTON.

Store keepers and others can be supplied on moderate terms.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1818.

Wanted Immediately,

JOURNEYMEN and Apprentices, at the Boot and Shoe Manufactory, in Bellefonte, by

W. Kinnear,
(Late of Philadelphia.)

Bellefonte, August 6, 1818.

SHERIFF's SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 24th day of August next, at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte, the following property, viz:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Samuel Bryson and others.

An undivided third part of an undivided half part of the Ore Bank called Pennsylvania Furnace Ore Bank, and the one undivided third part of the lands belonging to Pennsylvania Furnace, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, consisting of the following tracts, to wit:

A tract of 300 acres, more or less, surveyed on two warrants, in the name of George Meek.

Part of a tract of land, to wit: So much thereof as lies in Centre county, and not previously conveyed to Robert T. Stewart, conveyed to William Patton, by Thomas Wason, containing about 140 acres.

One half tract in the name of Daniel Turner, containing 200 acres, more or less.

A tract in the name of John M'Kissick, containing 207 acres, more or less.

A tract in the name of John Anderson, containing 400 acres, more or less.

A tract in the name of Benjamin Hartsock, containing 150 acres, 18 perches.

A tract conveyed by Andrew Henderson to William Patton, containing 50 acres, more or less, 10 acres bought of Peter Crispin.

Three undivided seventh parts of the following tracts of land, situate in the township of Ferguson, county aforesaid, to wit:

A tract in the name of James Boggs, situate on the Slabcabbin branch, containing 306 acres.

A tract in the name of Michael Redman, adjoining the above, containing 270 acres.

A tract in the name of Isabella Henderson, on the Slabcabbin branch, containing 300 acres, more or less

300 acres, more or less, in the name of Robert Stewart.

301 acres in the name of James Gaw.

301 acres in the name of Henry Davis.

294 acres in the name of John Cochran.

100 acres in the name of Wm. Cochran.

All seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Patton.

Also,

A certain tract or parcel of land containing 400 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Richard Jolliff, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands surveyed for James Baker, Richard Rankin, and others.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property that was of James Smith, deceased.

Also,

A tract of land, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances and improvements, situate in Miles township, Centre county, adjoining lands of John Kitner and others.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Culvey.

Also,

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Thomas Ferguson, James M'Elroy and others.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward B. Patton, by

Wm. Alexander,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bellefonte
August 1, 1818.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks, Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

POETRY.

From the Troy Gazette.

Vain are the pleasures of this life,
And fleeting are its fancied joys;
Tumultuous scenes of endless strife,
Mere childish toys.

Man seeks blest happiness in vain,
The phantom from his presence flies,
He lives in sorrow and in pain
The sufferer dies.

I'll seek dim silence and the shade,
To man's rude footsteps long a stranger,
With contemplation, pensive maid,
A boundless ranger.

See!—Life is but a cheerless road,
Where shall we find its boasted treasures?
Peace! lead me to thy blest abode,
Where are thy pleasures

Pleasure is but a painted toy,
And Life's a boundless sea of trouble,
Friendship's a gilded name—and joy
A floating bubble:

Art thou, in youth's delusive morn,
By transient scenes of bliss beguil'd;
Art thou on gilded pinions borne,
Sweet Fancy's child—

Let gloomy, sad experience teach
Peace dwells not in this vale of tears;
Ere life's meridian we reach
It disappears.

Life's fragile bark may smoothly glide
While wafted by propitious gales;
And with the swelling, silver tide
She swiftly sails.

But soon of rending storms the sport,
When overwhelming tempests rise,
The tenant finds no shelt'ring port,
But sinks and dies.

See Merit at Misfortune's side,
Unsheltered from the tempest, roam,
While Folly, Ignorance and Pride,
Each find a home.

Virtue, the good man's polar star,
In penury's low vale resides;
While vice, in splendor's golden car,
Triumphant rides.

See Industry, with visage mild,
Struggling against rude Fortune's frown;
In vain—behold! misfortune's child
Sinks breathless down.

From competence to fortune hurl'd,
And doom'd to hopeless poverty;
I'll point a sordid, selfish world
To worth and thee.

The child of misery and we,
I've seen thee charitably seek—
Seen sensibility's soft glow
Diffuse thy cheek.

Those cheeks now furrowed by despair,
Disease's sallow paleness borrow,
A prey to life-consuming care,
And gloomy sorrow.

And my sad checker'd life discloses
The ills to which frail man is born,
I too have gather'd life's wild roses—
And felt their thorn.

Life's cheerless winter I contrast
With youthful spring, serene and pleasant!
Thus tho' sweet memory gilds the past,
It damps the present.

Stranger! wherever and whoe'er thou art,
Is some fair nymph by thee ador'd?
Does beauty hold thy tender heart,
With silken chord.

And doth she tenderly receive thee,
And press the in her circling arms?
Ah! fly the syren—she'll deceive thee,
Ah! fly her charms.

For doth she tender passions move—
Doth she awaken soft desires;
Still fly; she never feels thy love
That she inspires.

Love is a false, bewildering flame,
And life's a boundless sea of trouble;
Friendship is but a gilded name,
Pleasure's a bubble.

Stranger! let sad experience teach
Bliss dwells not in this vale of tears;
Ere life's meridian we reach,
It disappears.

COGITATIONS

On seeing the grave of a Shoemaker.

This is the *last* of man! his final *end!* Alas poor *soul*, his morning hopes were glorious, but stern fate *measured* his hours of comfort and he fell—Though Chatham's fall he mourned, he yet was *Foxed*. Patient in suffering, but when insult came, he *bristled* up and *waxed* in honest wrath.—Pressed to the earth he *sho'd* no vicious rage, but gave his blessings and his prayers to *boot*. Pilgrim! no *tassels* waved upon his bier, though upon nature's lap his *lapstone* rests! Death to the *linings* of a noble heart *sewed* a destroying *seam!* His *heeltap* gone—his *uppers* torn away; his poor *patched* frame no longer *water proof*, his *awl* worn out, his *tacks* too heavy to be born, the *hammer* of calamity assaulting with repeated *pegs*, the *pinchers* of vengeance pulling with indicative zeal, and though *pumps* were ever going not able to keep afloat, he gave up his *soul*, and on his grave is inscribed:

Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow:
All else we find but leather and prunella.

We have seldom seen a wife advertised in a more affectionate manner than the following:

NOTICE—Fourteen years ago I took to wife with Patience, of the *Tribe of Dan*; as we were both of African origin, and of a deep jetty black, it never entered my head that my wife would have *Patience* to listen to the persuasions of a swarthy Indian. Not long ago, however, the peace of my family began to be disturbed by one Jim of that race, and at length Patience followed him, carrying with them the main part of my estate, viz: bed and bedding, great and little wheel, bed cord, steel yards, pot and spider. I have since been active in endeavoring to regain her affections together with my property. I have bought a Shawl of beautiful colors to tempt her—I have *piped* to her, but she would not dance; I have *mourned* with her, and she would not weep, and finally am persuaded that she will never be restored to me; and therefore, to save the wreck of my estate, I herby forbid all persons harboring or trusting said Patience on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY JACKSON.

Wethersfield, (Con.) May 25, 1818.

Instructions for fine Gentlemen.

Whenever you fail in conversation to amuse the company, begin to laugh most immoderately; thereby you will command the attention of the spectators.

If any gentleman should tell a remarkable good story, never laugh, but immediately tell another story yourself, and then laugh as much and as loud as you please.

Wherever you go, be determined to find fault with every thing; thereby you will prove yourself a man of consequence.

Do you wish to be in love? Visit your mistress when you have drank freely of your bottle. Spirits give spirits——Make a dying speech; thump your breast; flourish your handkerchief; and present a pistol. If she is not moved at this, I'll give you leave to shoot yourself.

Whenever you are in company with ladies, endeavor to show your learning. Use as many hard words and learned phrases as possible; it will excite great admiration.

Should the conversation happen to get beyond your depth, and you be pressed for a remark or a reply, set up an affected cough or a sneeze; and then say, 'Damme, I forgot what I was going to speak.'

Another Swinish accident.—As a young gentleman was on his way home to dinner yesterday, a large sow at the corner of Broadway and Thames street, unluckily run her nose full tilt between his legs, took him fairly upon her back and really galloped off some yards, when giving a sudden grunt she pitched him sprawling on his back into the middle of the street, to the no small amusement of several byestanders. We are happy to learn he sustained no injury other than ruining a pair of small clothes. *N. York Post.*

TO DESTROY BED BUGS.

Take two ounces of quicksilver and the whites of two eggs, and so in this ratio for a larger or smaller quantity. Beat the quicksilver and the whites together until they unite and become a froth. With a feather then apply the compound thus formed to the crevices and holes in your bedsteads. This done once or twice a year, will prove effectual. An old remedy but a sure one.

Segar Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced Segar making, in Bellefonte, Centre county, in the frame house situated on the south east corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by George Henning, as a hatter shop, where he intends keeping a constan supply of

SEGARS.

Country store keepers and others can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself that by punctuality to business, and keeping on hand a quantity of the best Segars, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, July 20, 1818.

LAWS.

The Quota for Centre and Clearfield counties, of the Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, came to hand this day, to be delivered to the different officers entitled to copies thereof; all of whom will please to apply personally, as receipts are to be taken on their delivery.

John Rankin, *Prot'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Bellefonte, July 20, 1818.

N. B. The Journals of the same session of the Legislature, are also received at the Commissioners' Office. Also, one box for the Commissioners of Clearfield county, containing the Journals, &c. and are ready for distribution.

WANTED.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the

Tailoring Business,

if immediate application be made to the subscriber. Boys from ten to thirteen years of age will be preferred.

Andrew Stewart.

Bellefonte, August 6, 1818.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Huntingdon Mill, near Huntingdon Furnace, Franklin township on Friday the 10th inst a bright

Sorrel Horse,

fifteen & an half hands high, shod all round, one hind foot white, his back rubbed with the saddle. Whoever takes up the horse and thief shall have the above reward, or 10 dollars for the horse alone.

John M'Donald.

July 23, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Books for receiving subscriptions will be opened in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, at the house of John Rankin, on Tuesday the first day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock in the

Clark's Ferry Bridge Company,

At which time and place one or more of the Commissioners for Centre county, will attend and keep open said books as directed by an act of the Legislature, passed the 23d day of March, A. D. 1818, authorising the Governor to incorporate a Company for the purpose of making and erecting a

BRIDGE

Over the River Susquehanna, in the counties of Dauphin and Cumberland, at or near Clark's Ferry.

JAMES POTTER, JOHN RANKIN, JOHN IRVINE, } *Commr's for Centre Co'y.*

Bellefonte, July 29, 1818.

Creditors Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed Monday the 24th day of August to hear me and my creditors, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

Henry Barr.

Bellefonte Jail, July 27, 1818.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable CHARLES HUSTON, President of the Courts of Common Pleas in the 4th judicial district composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, and the hon. James Potter and Adam Harper, judges of the said court in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of July, 1818, to me directed, for holding a court of

Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery,

in the Town of Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, on the fourth Monday of August next, being the 24th day thereof.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN to the coroner, the justices of the peace and constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Centre, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Bellefonte, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the forty-third year of the independence of the United States of America.

Wm. Alexander,

Sheriff.